

# WILSON CONDEMNS HIS OWN MEXICAN POLICY

Words Which He Used about President Tyler Can Be Applied to Himself.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—"Nature and habit forbade him the frank, straightforward, unhesitating course which alone could have won him prestige and credit. He had neither initiative nor audacity enough for leadership; tried soft spoken diplomacy, where he should have used candid avowals of his real opinion; courted compromise and accommodation only to reject them at last; insisted upon his own views only after he had created the impression that he would yield them; seemed false and insincere because he parlayed so long before taking his stand, and pleased no one, not even himself."

No, this is not the Republican campaign committee's estimate of President Wilson—at least, not the phraseology. These words were written by Woodrow Wilson and constitute his opinion of President Tyler, who, like himself, was an "southern Democrat," a "southern himself bred to the southern point of view, holding the constitutional doctrines of the South very absolutely."

Tyler Raised Mexican Issue. It was the administration of Tyler that ushered the Mexican question into the arena where another southern Democrat is still wrestling with it.

Though referring to the United States bank imbroglio, this description of Tyler by Dr. Wilson, strangely enough was destined to be applied a few years later to President Wilson by his critics, not only in connection with the Mexican question, but in regard to the entire administration of public affairs in the last three and a half years.

Wilson Admits Errors.

Certainly the Mexican policy of the president has "pleased no one, not even himself," for he confesses to having been mistaken therein. By intervening repeatedly in behalf of first one and then another faction and attempting to dictate details of domestic government in Mexico, Mr. Wilson earned the condemnation of those, even of his own party, who advocated keeping hands off the revolution-torn republic. By failing to intervene effectively to displace those, even of his own party who believed the United States sooner or later must do for Mexico what it did for Cuba.

While intervening in a futile manner Mr. Wilson continued to insist that a thoroughgoing intervention would be a "war of conquest" though why a Democratic administration could not be trusted to restore the government of Mexico to the Mexicans as a Republican administration restored the government of Cuba to the Cubans, he did not explain.

Villa Favorite of Bryan.

Pursuing his policy of interference in the internal affairs of Mexico the president after driving out Huerta took up the cause of Villa. Why has never been explained adequately, but it is known that Bryan favored Villa after being informed though incorrectly that the bandit neither smoked nor drank. So passionate was the administration's affection for Villa that a Republican attack on him in the Senate was rebuffed by the Democrats who fulsomely praised his character.

It was known generally that Villa was a fugitive from justice with a staggering record of infamous crimes; that he was illiterate; that he was amenable to no discipline. Yet it was to Villa that the affections of the Washington administration turned. A representative of the state department was kept near Villa and his reports to the state department appeared for months to be the vital factor in determining the American attitude. It was commonly remarked that Mr. Wilson was "grooming" Villa for recognition.

Arms Embargo Is Raised.

Villa and Carranza jointly received their first overt aid from Washington in February, 1914, when the embargo which President Taft had declared on arms two years before was raised by President Wilson.

Two months later it was restored, but again was opened in so far as the port of Tampico was concerned. Through the port the northern rebels began receiving arms, and for the next year and a half Pancho Villa obtained rifles, field pieces, machine guns and ammunition in enormous quantities, despite the solemn warning of army officers that the business which was enriching certain munitions manufacturers would certainly be paid for by American soldiers and civilians of whom the weapons would be turned. The accuracy of the prediction is shown by the record of the Columbus raid and the years of less spectacular border sniping.

Villa Started as Bandit.

Pancho Villa, who gained his power as a brigand in the northwest and entered the Madero revolution as a bandit rather than a soldier, had never given full support to Carranza. Non-committal, approving the plan of Guadalupe, which placed Carranza in power, Villa never paid the least attention to Carranza's orders.

By June, 1914, Villa was in rebellion against his chief, and in the summer he refused his consent to any national convention in Mexico City, where, he said, Carranza would dominate. Accordingly the convention was called for Aguas Calientes in October, 1914, the delegates understanding that Carranza would insist on the elimination of Villa.

The convention sought to please both by eliminating both, but at that stage Villa's army surged into the city, and a depleted and terrified convention deposed Carranza and elected Villa. The army of the northwest thundered on to Mexico City, scattered the Carranza government, and set up a government such as it was. Carranza's crowd fled to Vera Cruz.

Carranza Weak, Wins.

Here enters the American policy once more. During all this time the American fleet had remained inactive at Vera Cruz. The pleas of Huerta that the American fleet go away and let him fight his battle had produced no effect. Yet Carranza, routed by Villa, opposed by Zapata, driven away from the nation's capital, and forced to "direct" Mexico from a movable throne, a president totally unable to

preside, was able to demand successfully that the United States withdraw from Mexican soil.

And American marines and sailors and soldiers left Vera Cruz as blindly as they had entered with nothing accomplished.

Two Errors in One.

"The first mistake was in sending the troops to Vera Cruz," ran the summary of that day. "The worst was in taking them away." The predictions proved correct. Villa's crowd eventually was swept out and Zapata's in and for eight months it was difficult for the average resident to be entirely certain which gang would be in control when he awoke. Three "presidents" ruled in one month alone.

The impression gathered from the testimony of Mexico City residents is that the outrages of every category committed while Carranza's generals were in charge were greater than those suffered under any other administration. Villa's armies receded gradually toward the northwest, where Pancho had developed his power and maintained it against all comers.

The United States was given every opportunity to see that Mexican disorder had increased vastly with the crumbling of Huerta's power and on every side there were protests against the continued importation of arms into Mexico from the United States.

Sending Arms to Villa.

Instead of restoring the complete embargo, which had been partially lifted, Mr. Wilson on September 9, 1914, lifted it entirely, and a great flood of munitions rushed across the border to Villa. So great was the flood that Villa's ammunition buyers became enormously wealthy so suddenly as to cause a series of border scandals.

The state department's representative with Villa fled Washington with information which the administration readily accepted. Villa the brigand gradually became Villa the patriot, the savior of the people. It is notorious that the state department's representative gave Villa extraordinary assurances of American friendship.

First Tragedy of Border.

Then in the late summer came the affair at Naco, Ariz., in which American soldiers and civilians were killed in the firing from the Mexican side of the international boundary. There were appeals for protection, but little help from Washington. American citizens occupying their own property on American soil, found they were getting little more consideration than their brothers who had gone to Mexico to earn a livelihood and had been ordered home by the state department instead of being protected as Americans.

## MEXICAN LIFE IS TO BE FEATURED

At the Annual Meeting of the International Irrigation Congress at El Paso, Tex.

EL PASO, Tex., Sept. 23.—Features of Mexican life will be attractions at the Mexican village at El Paso during the international irrigation congress October 14 to 18. The Mexican village will be thoroughly representative of Mexican community life with dancing girls, a zarzuela theater and a Mexican restaurant with the famous native dishes and music by a typical Mexican orchestra.

The making of the famous "tortillas" will be shown from the grinding of the corn by the Mexican women on the native "metate," and the patting of the "nixtamal" to the baking of the toothsome unsalted cakes on the "comales." Other features of the Mexican exhibit will be a Mexican sculptor, Panduro, Mexican basket-weaver, water carriers, pottery makers, manufacturing of Mexican drawwork by native girls and other curious sights characteristic of the southern republic.

Andrews G. Garcia, Mexican consul in El Paso, has been officially notified that no expense will be spared by his government to display the agricultural, mining and other industries of Mexico, as well as the work the Carranza government is doing in endeavoring to bring peace and prosperity back to the Mexican people.

One of the leading Mexican attractions will be the world famous Banda de Musica, of some sixty high class musicians, which the Mexican government is sending from Mexico City for the big events at the time of the irrigation congress.

IDENTIFIES LOST MONEY BY THE ODOR OF ONIONS

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The much-maligned onion is a good friend to Simon Silverman, of Brooklyn, who drives a fruit and vegetable wagon.

Simon missed \$32 just after he had delivered his last load to a customer at Reid avenue and Kosciuszko street. He told Patrolman Gleason that he thought George Boland had picked up the bills. Boland, who was standing there by, was searched and a roll of bills found on him.

"Are these yours?" asked the policeman. "My money always smells of onions," replied Silverman. Gleason took a whiff of the roll and when he had recovered, said: "They're yours, all right."

MAID FINDS \$50,000 IN GEMS; IS REWARDED \$500

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 23.—The recovery of \$50,000 worth of gems by Mrs. Lee Merrilweather, of St. Louis, in the William Penn hotel in this city increased the bank account of Miss Margaret Casey, of Bloomfield, by \$500.

The train was stopped and she disembarked, hired an automobile and hurried back to the hotel. Much to her astonishment and relief, she found the jewels awaiting her in the hotel office.

can citizens had always been protected before. Actually they were advised to move away from their own homes—on American soil.

Still Villa retained his inexplicable hold on the affections of the administration. For diplomatic reasons he attempted to treat Americans well—much better than Carranza—and Washington reciprocated. It became understood in many quarters—certainly by Pancho Villa—that the United States was to recognize him. Nothing happened to indicate that Mr. Wilson wished him to understand anything else.

Carranza Spurned Advice.

Then came the conference of the Latin-American powers, and after much to do word was sent to the various Mexican chiefs that fighting must stop, that each faction must consent to a peaceful settlement of the various factional claims. Each leader was asked for his answer.

Villa, satisfied that his claim would stand, consented to the plan. Zapata, following Villa's example, also consented.

Carranza refused.

Observers assumed that this meant the elimination of Carranza from all consideration, as he, of all the crowd, had contemptuously refused the plan in which all other American nations united. Villa assumed this to be the case. Yet on October 19, 1915, Carranza was recognized. Simultaneously the arms embargo was restored with an exception favoring Carranza and thus discriminating against Villa.

Permits Army to Cross.

The following week Carranza was permitted to send his troops through United States' territory, on American trains, in order to reach a country from which Villa, late favorite at Washington, was now the victim of a combination between the United States government and the man who had insulted the United States government. Villa, outraged by what he considered treachery so deep as to be inexplicable, turned against the United States and its citizens. Two months later he paid part of the debt of hate he thought he owed when he murdered the American miners at Santa Ysabel. Two months after that came the murders at Columbus, N. M. Assured that his capture would mean his execution as a common murderer, Villa fled.

There are plenty of army officers who believe the hatred of Villa was the inevitable result of the Wilson policy of "grooming" an outlawed bandit and murderer for leading Mexico, and suddenly, and by an astonishing reversal of the agreed Latin conference policy, giving all possible aid to a rival revolutionist.

## GENERAL AOKI WILL ADVISE THE CHINESE

In Military Affairs and Japan is Much Pleased with His Appointment.

TOKIO, Sept. 23.—Great satisfaction is felt in Japan over the choice of a Japanese military officer to be military adviser to the Chinese governor. Lieutenant-General Nobusumi Aoki has been selected by China for the post on account of his extensive knowledge of that country. In Japanese military circles he is popularly known as "The General of China."

During the revolution which preceded the death of President Yuan Shikai he was sent to Shanghai on special mission. He was once military attaché to the Japanese legation at Peking and has traveled extensively in the interior. He is regarded as an able diplomat as well as soldier.

Appointment of Japanese advisers was contained in the demands made by Japan upon China last year. That the Chinese government should now select a Japanese military adviser is regarded here as indicating the arrival of a period of more friendly relations between Japan and China.

The recent clash of Japanese and Chinese troops at Chenchuan in Mongolia—where seventeen Japanese soldiers were killed or wounded has created little excitement in Japan and there is every indication that the difficulty will be settled peacefully.

NURSE WEDS RICH INDIAN; HE DIES; SHE GETS \$40,000

ASHLAND, Wis., Sept. 23.—The \$40,000 estate of Frank R. Brown, an Indian, goes to his widow, Mrs. Caroline Rogers Brown, formerly of Avico, Ga. The Indian was only 24, and one of the richest belonging to the Bad River reservation. He had consumption. He went to a sanatorium in Arizona in hope of cure, and there met the young nurse whom he married October 18, 1915, with the consent and good wishes of the agent here, P. S. Everett. Just three months later he died.

MACHINE DIVES 100 FEET; FOUR ESCAPE WITH LIVES

SAN JOSE, Calif., Sept. 23.—Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Brown, of San Francisco, were injured, Mrs. Brown seriously, when the road gave way beneath the outside wheels of their car and the automobile plunged 100 feet down the mountainside on the Big Basin road. Mr. and Mrs. Brown and two young women guests were thrown out on the first somersault of the machine, or their deaths might have resulted.

## EX-QUEEN AMELIA OF PORTUGAL PROMINENT FIGURE IN LONDON



Recent photo of ex-Queen Amelia of Portugal.

Ex-Queen Amelia of Portugal is perhaps the most prominent figure in war charity activities in the British capital. The ex-queen is patroness to many of the more prominent funds and is working ardently for all of them. She is fond of outdoor sports and in many of the recent charity meets held in and around the British capital she was entered in the games.

## The Telephone in War

What the Instrument Means to the Fighting Men of Europe.

(From the Scientific American.)

We have come to learn the importance of the telephone in modern warfare in a very general way, and it is only when some special incident in connection with the telephone systems of the European armies is reported to us by one of our correspondents that we realize to what extent this American invention is being employed.

In giving his personal impressions of a visit he had just made to the British front in France, Lord Northcliffe recently said of the British telephone system behind the lines:

"It is no mere collection of temporary wires strung from tree to tree. The poles and wires are in every way as good as those of the postoffice at home. Marching with the army and linking up a thousand essential points is a telephone system that cannot be bettered. Today it would be quite possible for the commander in chief, if he so desires, to call up London from Fricourt. Where necessary the English telephones are linked up with trunk lines of the French government, for which interpreters are placed in the exchanges. The speed of communication is remarkable. It varies, of course, with the amount of business, but I have seen a man call up Paris, London and several bases in France, all within an hour."

At all times the armies exert every effort to protect their telephone lines from being severed, but even then it is quite impossible to maintain a network of wires, no matter if they are buried far underground, in the face of an intense bombardment. This, then, accounts for the confusion with which a defense of a series of trenches is conducted in the face of a heavy fire which has resulted in destroying all telephonic communication between the men in the advanced positions and the reserves and artillery to the rear.

From London comes the nonchalant remark of an officer, who evidently has been a prisoner in Germany. His statement, which again shows the drastic measures which the authorities employ to prevent their telephone lines from being tampered with, follows:

"I narrowly escaped being shot just after dawn that morning, because the Germans fixed the wire of a field telephone across the window out of which I was looking. The men told us that if the wire was touched the street would be shot to pieces."

At the front, as well as in the hectic offices of city editors on this side of

the water, the telephone is the ready implement of the newspaper reporter. An American newspaper correspondent recently obtained an interview with the Crown Prince of Germany over the telephone. In his hotel in Berlin the newspaper man was summoned to the telephone one morning, shortly after he had telegraphed a question on the duration of the war to the Crown Prince. He was informed that his imperial highness the crown prince was calling from German headquarters in France. Under the marvelous system of military telephones, by which the Kaiser keeps in touch with every section of the frontiers, it was undoubtedly possible to put the call through without making an appointment for it the day before, as mere citizens had to do before the war.

An aid asked the newspaper man if he preferred to speak in English, and he answered in the affirmative. The reporter was at once connected with the crown prince himself, who had telephoned to answer the question put to him as to whether or not the war would be ended in 1916. "It is difficult to say whether our victory will be proclaimed in 1916," declared the heir to the German throne over the telephone wires, "but of the ultimate outcome I have no doubt." He continued his conversation with the brief discussion of the American policy of war supply exports.

## PACKAGES MIXED AND WOMAN GETS CIGARS

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 23.—Former Federal Judge Jenkins still has an office in the Federal building, and goes up there frequently. The other day he carefully wrapped up a book intending to send it to a woman in Maine, but did not address it.

Forgetting that it was not addressed he laid it on the table in the court messenger's room, thinking that "John" the messenger, would mail it for him.

In the meantime, a package of cigars arrived for Judge Jenkins and the messenger arrived as well. He took the box of cigars into the judge, whereupon the judge thinking it was the book package addressed it to Maine and it was sent off.

Later the box of cigars was returned from Maine.

## Soldiers For Protection; Water For Irrigation

Such is Significance of Presence of Army and the Construction of Big Dam.

EL PASO, Tex., Sept. 23.—When the Elephant Butte dam—the \$10,000,000 structure across the Rio Grande, 100 miles north of this city—is dedicated by President Wilson on October 14, next, a strange situation will be presented. President Wilson, as head of the American nation, is responsible for the presence in El Paso and along the border of thousands of soldiers of the military arm of the government.

gathered here for the purpose of protecting Americans and American institutions from attack by certain factions in Mexico. At the same time he will be laying the last stone in the dam which will supply water for the reclamation of thousands of acres of Mexican lands and rendering them fruitful.

In order to irrigate those Mexican lands under provision of international

treaty the American government appropriated \$1,000,000 to be devoted to the supplying of water from the great storage lake behind the dam at Elephant Butte, New Mexico, for the desert acres in old Mexico lying in the Juarez valley of the Rio Grande.

The dedication of the dam will be the spectacular feature of the Twenty-third International Irrigation congress, and the first session of the congress will be held at the dam immediately following the dedicatory exercises. This session will be held merely for the purpose of organizing for the work which will be continued when the congress reconvenes in El Paso on Monday morning, October 16.

Excursions will be run to the dam on the occasion of its dedication from Albuquerque southward, picking up excursion parties from El Paso, Anthony, Mesilla Park, Las Cruces and other points in the valley south of the dam. Delegates will be present from foreign countries and all parts of Canada and the United States.

## Seventieth Session of Methodist Conference

Of West Virginia Will Be Held at Wheeling, Beginning October 27.

The seventieth annual session of the West Virginia annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church will be held at Wheeling, and it will be one of the most important and one of the most largely attended conferences of that great denomination that has ever been held in the state.

The sessions of the conference will be held in the Thompson Methodist Episcopal church, Broadway and Ohio streets, beginning Wednesday, September 27, and will adjourn October 2. Bishop Franklin Hamilton, D. D., LL. D., of Pittsburgh, will preside over the sessions. Special music will be rendered by the Thompson vested choir under the direction of Frank H. Kinchloe, and the organist will be Miss Grace D. Nelly. The choir will render several selections of sacred music at each of the sessions of the conference. In addition to the able men of the church in this state, there will be a number of prominent visitors from abroad, who will be heard during the sessions.

The Official Program. The official program for the conference, which has just been issued, follows:

Officials and Other Visitors. Bishop John W. Hamilton, D. D., LL. D., Washington, D. C., chancellor American University.

The Rev. John W. Hancher, D. D., New York, N. Y., assistant secretary of the Board of Education.

The Rev. David D. Forsyth, D. D., Philadelphia, corresponding secretary Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

The Rev. D. W. Howell, D. D., Buffalo, N. Y., secretary General Deaconess Board.

The Rev. Henry C. Morrison, D. D., Wilmore, Ky., president Asbury College.

The Rev. C. Y. Trigg, B. D., Pittsburgh, representing Freedmen's Aid Society.

The Hon. G. W. Crabbe, Charleston, superintendent West Virginia Anti-Saloon League.

Mrs. Mary Woodruff, New York, general secretary Woman's Home Missionary Society.

The Rev. Wallace B. Fleming, D. D., Buchanan, president West Virginia Wesleyan College.

Miss Bertha Starkey, Japan, representing the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

The Rev. E. A. Chenoweth, D. D., Philadelphia, representing the Board of Foreign Missions.

The Rev. Ernest Dalley Smith, D. D., Washington, D. C., extension secretary Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals.

The Rev. Joseph H. Hingley, D. D., Chicago, corresponding secretary Board of Conference Claimants.

The Rev. L. C. Hartman, D. D., Pittsburgh, editor Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

Anniversaries and Other Services. Tuesday, September 26.

10:00 a. m.—Conference examinations.

4:00 p. m.—Meeting of Board of Examiners, James E. Bird, president; A. D. Craig, registrar.

7:30 p. m.—Service of welcome. F. M. Compton, superintendent Wheeling district, presiding. Words of welcome by the Hon. H. L. Kirk, mayor of Wheeling; the Rev. O. C. Naim, president Wheeling Ministerial Union; W. C. Hartinger, conference host. Response by the Rev. pastor First church, Fairmont; Bishop Franklin Hamilton. Social hour in charge of Sunday school class No. 8, H. F. Jones, teacher.

Wednesday, September 27.

9:00 a. m.—Opening session, sacrament of the Lord's Supper, Bishop Franklin Hamilton.

2:30 p. m.—Holloway Deaconess Home anniversary, C. E. Allen, second vice president of board of managers, presiding. Report of Holloway Deaconess Home, Mrs. Lillian Hale Welsley, superintendent. Address—D. W. Howell, D. D., corresponding secretary General Deaconess Board, Buffalo, N. Y.

4:00 p. m.—Evangelism, H. C. Morrison, D. D., president Asbury College, Wilmore, Ky.

7:00 p. m.—Annual missionary sermon, W. E. Craig.

8:30 p. m.—Anniversary of Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, C. F. Anderson, presiding. Address—D. D. Forsyth, D. D., corresponding secretary.

Thursday, September 28.

8:30 a. m.—Devotional service, H. C. Morrison.

9:00 a. m.—Conference business.

2:30 p. m.—Anniversary Woman's Home Missionary Society, Mrs. R. B. Nay, presiding. Report of conference secretary, Miss Pearl Dorsey. Address—Mrs. May Leonard Woodruff, general secretary.

4:00 p. m.—Evangelism, H. C. Morrison.

5:00 p. m.—West Virginia Wesleyan College supper, President Wallace B. Fleming, presiding, in banquet room of church.

7:30 p. m.—Anniversary Freedmen's Aid Society, C. H. King, presiding. Address—C. Y. Trigg, B. D., Pittsburgh.

8:00 p. m.—Anniversary West Virginia Anti-Saloon League, O. M. Fullen presiding. Address—The Hon. G. W. Crabbe, state superintendent.

Friday, September 29.

8:30 a. m.—Devotional service, H. W. Ewing.

9:00 a. m.—Conference business.

2:30 p. m.—Anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Mrs. C. Edmund Neil, conference secretary, presiding. Address—Miss Bertha Starkey, of Japan.

4:00 p. m.—Evangelism, H. C. Morrison.

7:30 p. m.—Anniversary of Board of Foreign Missions, H. C. Howard, presiding. Address—"The Building of a Nation," by Dr. A. E. Chenoweth, of the Philippines.

8:30 p. m.—Anniversary of board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, O. A. Kelley, presiding. Address—Ernest Dalley Smith, D. D., extension secretary.

Saturday, September 30.

8:30 a. m.—Devotional service, J. W. Engle.

3:00 a. m.—Conference business.

10:00 a. m.—Business meeting Association of Ministers' Wives in la-

dies' parlor of the church, Mrs. R. A. Riker, presiding; Mrs. H. S. Bumgardner, secretary.

1:30-2:30 p. m. Automobile ride for the ministers' wives.

2:00-4:00 p. m.—Informal reception at the Holloway Deaconess Home for the ministers' wives and visiting delegates, under the auspices of the advisory board of the home.

4:00 p. m.—Evangelism, H. C. Morrison.

7:30 p. m.—Anniversary conference veterans, J. H. Hess, presiding. Address—Joseph B. Hingley, D. D., corresponding secretary of Board of Conference Claims.

8:30 p. m.—Anniversary Epworth League, J. E. Wells, presiding. Address—The Rev. S. K. Arbuthnot.

Sunday, October 1.

9:30 a. m.—Annual conference lovefeast, led by A. B. Riker.

10:45 a. m.—Morning worship. Sermon by Bishop Franklin Hamilton, D. D., LL. D.

2:30 p. m.—Conference memorial service, Arthur Lazenby presiding.

3:30 p. m.—Ordination of elders and deacons and consecration of deaconesses.

4:00 p. m.—Evangelism—H. C. Morrison.

7:30 p. m.—Anniversary of board of education, W. B. Fleming presiding. Address—John W. Hancher, D. D., assistant secretary of Board of Education.

8:30 p. m.—Anniversary of Board of Sunday Schools, M. R. Estlack, presiding. Address—L. O. Hartman, D. D., foreign department of the Board of Sunday Schools.

Monday, October 2.

3:30 a. m.—Devotional service, G. D. Smith.

9:00 a. m.—Conference business.

## AUTO'S COMING PREDICTED IN BIBLE, HE SAYS